

"Our national economy must be expressed in terms of the whole rather than in terms of the unit. It is ultimately of little avail to any of you to be temporarily prosperous while the others are permanently depressed."

—President Roosevelt.

THE POST-DEMOCRAT

"We knew there would be ups and downs but that by keeping the objective constantly in mind and by using many methods and measures we could at least make an honest effort to reach the goal."

—President Roosevelt.

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MUNCIE, INDIANA,

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Too Many Engineers Keep Administration Press Agents Busy

Sewer Matter Up in the Air When Gasgoigne Pops Up with \$35,000 Claim—Paul White, Assistant in Charge of Sewer Was City Engineer Under John Hampton — Another Deputy is Horace Weber Who Was Right Hand Man of the Old Paving Monopoly.

At the rate the board of public works and safety is moving the suggestion made by a local daily that something definite may be done about sewage disposal here in the year 2,000, may be more truthful than poetic.

Last week George Gasgoigne, the engineer employed in 1934 to draw plans and specifications for the project, filed a claim against the city for \$35,000.

Mr. Gasgoigne was in the city this week conferring with the members of the board regarding their intentions in the matter of the construction.

Of course nothing definite was promised for there is no assurance now that the government will finance the project.

Plenty of Talk

It is announced that the board will consult other engineers at some indefinite time, for some indefinite purpose.

Last year the consulting engineer, and his staff, made exhaustive surveys, drew up plans and specifications and made blue prints of the proposed sewerage system and disposal plant that seemed to fill the bill perfectly.

The state board of health and the Public Works Administration approved the plans, funds were allotted by the government, but the allotment was cancelled by the government when the council withheld its approval.

That threw the matter back to its starting point. The plans and specifications are useless if not used and these plans or the plans drawn by any other engineer will only command the price of scrap paper if the project is not financed.

The Old Gray Matter

Almost daily we read in local newspapers that the city administration is exhausting its brain power trying to figure out some plan but it seems that the municipal brain trust has gone bust. Nothing definite has been suggested and apparently will not be.

And in the maze of contradictory statements there looms forth one unexplainable fact. It is faithfully reported, almost daily that Paul White, assistant city engineer, has been devoting practically all his time to the gigantic task of solving the mystery and has finally evolved a new general plan of construction that will save the city much money.

Paul White was the city engineer.

During the four years of the Hampton administration, when the paving monopoly was developed to such an extent that an outraged public demanded a change in policy and a change in administration of the city's affairs.

Arthur Meeker, the present Democratic city engineer, was named as president of the board of public works by the mayor succeeding Mr. Hampton and the city owes him much for his invaluable services in helping stamp out the contractors' trust.

Mayor Bunch in his campaign for election was loud in his denunciation of the paving monopoly and stated in repeated speeches that John Gabbins, has been put out of the paving business by the Dale administration and that he would continue the "good work" by putting John out of the beer business.

Made Promise Good

The beer promise seems to have been fulfilled, but it is a source of wonder why the engineer who functioned so amiably during the administration of John Hampton, was named to such a responsible post in the engineering department by Mayor Bunch, who defeated Hampton for election last year.

It is not clear either why City Engineer Meeker, who functioned so admirably in 1929 and 1930 in exposing the paving trust, should sit so comfortably in the same office with a chief deputy who served for four years as Hampton's city engineer.

Another point which adds to the

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Archives Division of State Library Wants Assistance

Before long, our state will celebrate the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of Indiana statehood. Much water has gone over the dam since Indiana became a member in the union of the United States of America. The men and women of that day who have built this state have long since joined the "Caravan of Time." The least we can do to honor those who preceded us, and who made it possible for us to be here, and to enjoy the things we have. We can best accomplish that by preserving the deeds which they have done, and the principles for which they stood.

More than seven scores of years of Indiana history have passed. Much has been done by the generations of men and women who inhabited this state for that period. Much was good; some was wise (who can say that all was wise); and some, by fate, was destined to be tragic. But one thing we are certain—all of it was part of that composite which we call "Life."

The Archives Division of the State Library is now engaged in the task of preserving those old records that tell that story; the story of the founding of the state and its history up to now. Every country must realize that it, as a political unit of our state government, has played an important role in the making of the state, and, consequently, has a local history. It must do all it can in providing space and facilities for the preservation of their local records in a fireproof room in the county court house.

Anxious to Complete Files

But yet there are those records which strictly speaking are not local records, but do reflect state and national history as well. The Archives Division of the State Library has many collections of such public records.

We are particularly anxious to complete our files of Indiana history up to 1850. If any reader has any official document bearing some historic date for that period, we would be happy to receive them and add them to our present already splendid collection. We are also anxious to receive such records as letters, commissions, appointments, communications and general correspondence of our past governors. We know that there are many citizens throughout the state who have in their possession such correspondence of our past governors. These letters when received will be filed with our files of "Correspondence of Past Governors." Such letters in private hands are accessible only to that person who is in possession of them, and are most always in danger of destruction by fire, flood, etc. The Archives Division of the State Library in its new building has fireproof vaults, dust-

proof containers for the storing of such records.

We are now completing our original files for the Civil War period. Our records show that 214,000 men of Indiana have served as soldiers in that war of the North against the South. The figures are significant because they show that more than one out of ten persons served in the army. We are endeavoring to keep these files so that the names and records of these men who have served their state and nation so valiantly in that great war should be preserved as a living document for posterity.

Asks Citizens to Help

The Archives Division of the state library calls upon the citizenry of Indiana to help in preserving the history of their state. Records sent to us will be acknowledged. That parties surrendering such historical records are hereby given the assurance that they can at all times call upon the state library, by mail or in person, to consult these records. They are by no means parting with them or losing them; they are donating them thereby making it possible for their own use as well as for others.

The history of a civilized nation (speaking broadly, that would embrace smaller political subdivisions such as counties) is preserved through its public records and other historical documents. The history of Indiana would be helped greatly by preserving the original historical records that are now scattered in different court houses, and in the hands of private citizens.

Those in possession of such records, or know where such records are obtainable should communicate with the Archives Division of the State Library on the Capitol Plaza in Indianapolis.

"Ad" Men Urged to Serve as Pilots

"Advertising has a splendid opportunity at this very moment to do a job for the United States in putting men and capital to work." In these words, Chester H. Land, president of the Advertising Federation of America, called upon advertising men to pilot the way to recovery as he addressed the organization's annual meeting.

Statistics compiled by some of the leading authorities in America support the advertising chief's claim that increased advertising and recovery are marching hand in hand. Cities and regions in which advertising has made greatest gains in recent months show a corresponding climb in factory employment, and wholesale and retail trade.

Head-on Collisions Take Many Lives on Indiana's Highways

Twenty persons were killed and 81 others were injured in head-on collisions occurring on the state highways during the first three months of the year, James D. Adams, chairman of the state highway commission, pointed out in an appeal for more careful operation of motor vehicles.

Although there were fewer head-on collisions reported during the three-month period than during the same period a year ago, Mr. Adams said, there were nearly three times as many persons killed. In only 15 of the 53 head-on collisions this year did occupants of the motor vehicles escape injury or death. A year ago, there were 20 out of 68 accidents in which there were no injuries or deaths.

With few exceptions, it was pointed out, each of the head-on collisions could have been prevented with a saving of twenty lives and the injury of 81 persons. Most of this type of accidents may be charged directly to careless driving. All state highways are marked

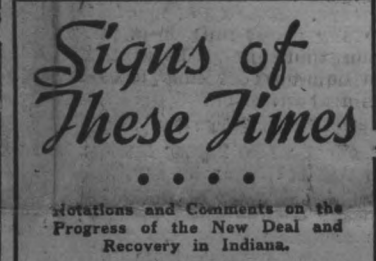
with a center line, showing each motorist his share of the traveling surface. When this line is disregarded on curves, grades and when an attempt is made to pass another vehicle moving in the same direction, head-on collisions often result.

Statistics on head-on collisions occurring on the state highways during January, February, and March, show that there were 53 accidents of this type. In 14 of these accidents 20 persons were killed and 24 were injured. In 24 such accidents no one was killed but 57 persons were injured while in the remaining 15 head-on collisions there were neither fatalities or injuries.

During the same three months-period a year ago, 68 head-on collisions were reported. Seven persons were killed in seven accidents and eight were injured. Ninety-two persons were injured in 41 similar accidents while there were twenty such accidents in which there were neither deaths or injuries.



The Center Line Hog is a cowboy on wheels. His recklessness in "riding the line" and stampeding traffic causes many accidents. Good drivers avoid disaster by respecting the rights and safety of others.



By DUDLEY A. SMITH
A dizzy world is this, indeed. Business men from habit are uneasy though profits are increasing and prosperity returns. Political strategists grasp at straws to invent campaign issues carrying popular appeal and find time-honored party principles reversed and confused. Farmers find markets and prices restored, but still some wait about taxes which all persons must pay who have incomes and worldly possessions. Laborers in their eternal struggle with employers win concessions on hours, wages and rights to collective bargaining, but still industrial strife is threatened. Conservatives, disrobed of responsibility, become liberals, and progressives hardened to duty become reactionaries. These confusions are full proof of the fact that the transition from worse to better is in progress.

What an odd situation it was when James E. Watson, former United States senator from Indiana, the corporation protectionist and high tariff advocate, posed at the Republican "grass roots" convention as a "liberal." Former Vice President Charles G. Dawes not long ago gave the Roosevelt administration credit for bringing back prosperity. And Ivan Morgan, former Republican state chairman, while in Washington, D. C., sang the praises of Indiana's Democratic governor. Almost any reversal of form can be expected these days.

In a so-called convention called for the purpose of learning what folks at the "grass roots" are thinking, liberal and conservative factions of the Republican party became so confused that in outlining a series of paragraphs which they chose to call "principles," they committed the G. O. P. to a policy of protecting state's rights, denouncing business monopolies which traditionally they have encouraged, and endorsing, in fact, if not with real intention the Roosevelt national program. No wonder the wise old politician, "Genial Jim" Watson counselled the Hoosier Republicans to "keep their mouths" closed.

With social security, re-employment, necessary poor relief, old age pensions, banking reforms and other protections for society already accomplished or definitely being attempted by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and a Democratic Congress, the "far-seeing" political strategists of the opposition declare their faith in these things and assert they all must be done for the "happiness of the people" and "the preservation of fundamental American institutions." Verily, what hindsight! And then to adopt such campaign slogans as "The Constitution Must Be Saved," or "Down

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Budget Making Time With All Its Horrors Is Coming

WEIGHT TAX ON AUTOMOBILES DUE JULY ONE

Owner of Motor Vehicle Should Consult License Bureau.

The motor vehicle weight tax law, as amended by the 1935 session of the legislature, becomes effective July 1. Every owner of a motor vehicle which is for hire becomes subject to the weight tax law unless his particular operation is exempted under the law. It is well now for the carriers to go to the local license branch to consult the manager and determine whether or not he is subject to the law.

Any carrier for hire may pay his weight tax at the local license branch office and receive a receipted certificate for the amount paid and the carrier is authorized to operate upon that certificate for a period of ten days pending the mailing of the metal plate from the Indianapolis office. A scale ticket showing the weight of the vehicle fully equipped for the transportation of persons or property must be presented with the application to pay.

While the annual fee is 60 cents per hundred pounds and major fraction thereof the law also provides that where a truck is acquired and operated in any subsequent month the fee is reduced five cents for each elapsed month. Therefore the law becoming effective July 1, 1935, the fee for the balance of this year will be rated at thirty cents per hundred pounds and major fraction thereof. Truck weight plates can not be transferred from one vehicle to another.

All local license branches have had their instructions and are ready to serve the carriers Monday. All carriers subject to the act must have paid their weight tax by July 1.

Receipts Indicate Improvement
The receipts of the motor vehicle department present a very encouraging index to conditions and indicate a very decisive betterment of the times as that department of state government has received in fees for motor vehicle licenses etc., for the calendar year 1935 up to June 1, \$657,883.56 more money than was received in the same period last year.

The total receipts of the department for 1934 were \$7,006,314.99 and up to June 1 of this year the receipts total \$6,938,865.63, which places the receipts but \$67,449.36 under the entire year of 1934.

The increase in the number of plates issued is 43,344, the receipts of which amount to \$479,668.00.

Driver licenses have increased 112,637 over the same period last year with increased receipts of \$44,316.00.

The increase in the number of titles issued by the department is quite significant, indicating purchase of new and used cars to the number of 233,404 up to June 1 of this year, which is an increase over the same period last year of 71,113, and increased receipts of \$40,238.00.

Where a person buys a new car and wishes to transfer his plates from the old car to the new one the record must pass through this office and up to June 1 of this year the department has transferred 78,168 plates which is an increase of 38,254, with increased receipts of \$93,661.00.

These figures are given out by Frank Finney, commissioner of the bureau of motor vehicles, who has segregated the titles to new cars purchased this year and the car titles show an issuance of 67,767. In 1934 up to June 1 new car titles totaled 43,915, which shows an increase in new car purchases this year to be 24,852.

4-H Campers and Conservation

Speakers from the department of conservation will be on the program at a number of 4-H club camps during the summer months. It was announced. Schedules for these camps are now being made and 4-H leaders desiring conservation speakers for their camp should file their requests at once.

All phases of conservation work are being discussed, state parks, etc. Moving pictures and slides are available for use under suitable conditions.

Increasing Obligations in City Will Require Higher Levy—Balancing the Budget Will Be a Real Job for the Czar of the Buses and the Money Bags.

Within the next five weeks it will be budget making and tax levying time for all the various taxing units of Muncie and Delaware county. The civil city will introduce its 1936 list of contemplated expenditures together with a fixed levy on each \$100 of assessed valuation at the regular meeting of the common council on August 5th. It will be the duty of Controller Parkinson to submit his estimated budget at that time and the council will be called upon to authorize the entire program for the next fiscal year by September.

Getting the Dough.

It may be reasonably assured that the 1936 tax rate will be materially increased since expenditures of the present city administration have been gradually increasing over the past few years. The practice of borrowing money on anticipated tax receipts has been re-established, which money must be repaid plus 6 per cent interest, a policy disposed of by the former administration until the final year when it became necessary because of greatly reduced tax rates.

The expenditures of the police department necessitated by the increased number of police from forty to fifty-eight will increase the annual budget for next year approximately twenty thousand dollars. The double number of employees used in the engineering department will demand larger appropriations for salaries than ever used before. Greater expenditures in the street department and the parks will necessitate larger budgets for next year which will require an increased tax levy for the taxpayers of Muncie during 1935.

The Bond Bogey

The bond issues authorized by the present council will either have to be defaulted, refunded, or an increased tax collection will be necessary to meet payments. All of these financial conditions are bound to become more enlightening when Controller Parkinson submits his estimates on next year's expenditures at the August council meeting. Besides the casual thumping in the head due to the responsibilities taken over as "czar" of the bus transportation facilities of Muncie, the controller will doubtless encounter numerous difficulties in making a budget and tax levy for the civil city which will compare with former years.

Brisbane Warns Youth Elephant Sleeps Standing

Charles Mellon, Jr., chairman of the Republican county committee in New York who drove New York's long-time Republican boss Koenig from power, has urged editors of Republican newspapers to "direct their fire upon reactionaries in the party." He declared that the Republican elephant should "quicken its pace to a tempo more in keeping with the times." Which drew from Arthur Brisbane the following comment:

"To teach an old elephant new tricks, or new political dance steps, is almost impossible. Besides, this elephant is not only old, it is down. Read about elephants in some good book on zoology, Mr. Mellon, and learn that if an elephant gets down it is often unable to rise again. An elephant's hind legs fold back in a queer way, quite unlike the legs of a cow or a horse and its joints become stiff. An old elephant sleeps standing up, sometimes leaning against a tree."

The studious Brisbane suggests that a child's powers of observation might be tested by asking: "When a cow and a horse rise from a recumbent position which end gets up first?"

"The answer," he says, "is that the horse gets up with his front legs and the cow with her hind legs. But the sad old G. O. P. elephant may never get up."

A nice man won't take a bribe. But if speaking will save his country but cost his business, will he speak?

Lazarus, Come Forth!

Another voice from the tomb is heard.

Jim Watson, the forgotten man, has emerged from oblivion to save his country.

Jim made a speech at the G. A. R. state meeting in Marion Wednesday.

Discarding the ceremonies of the grave, he appeared in public clad in a new suit of political principles.

He is now in the forefront as the champion of states rights, the friend of the common man, the enemy of "regimentation" and the head bugler for "personal liberty."

"Just now I am politically dead," boomed the sage of Rushville, "but I hope to be resurrected."

Jim's political death was enthusiastically accomplished by the voters of Indiana when they shot him down from his post in the United States senate in 1932, and put Fred VanNuys there, over two hundred thousands votes to the good.

The voters buried Jim so deep that they never expected to see him again this side of Judgment day, but the cadaver refuses to lie still in its lonely, unsung tomb.

Once in the distant past Jim Watson deserted Washington and fared back to Indiana to run for governor on a dry platform and was beaten by Tom Marshall.

Sam Blythe, the political writer, commenting, said Jim had a little party with Washington cronies just before he left to make his dry campaign in Hoosierland.

The party lasted until late in the night, wrote Sam, "and there wasn't a dry throat in the crowd when the party came."

Jim Watson is the kind of a statesman who would run on any ticket on any kind of a platform that might get him votes.

Even the cooling board, the undertaker and the cold, cold ground doesn't discourage him.

'Kid' Naping is Right

Two boys, one 14 and the other 17, inspired no doubt by the glorious deeds of their elders in crime, kidnaped the sheriff of a southern Indiana county and they have been sentenced to prison for life.

The kids had been arrested by the sheriff and he was on his way to jail with them when they overpowered him, handcuffed him with his own manacles, drove him out in the country in his own car and dumped him out.

The law is clear that kidnaping in Indiana is a crime punishable by life imprisonment and apparently the judge had nothing to do but impose the sentence when they pleaded guilty.

It was a sort of an impromptu affair, thought of on the spur of the moment by two reckless boys, who no doubt thought they were pulling a real wild western trick when they ran away with the sheriff.

As for the officer himself, when he cools off he will probably regret that he did not laugh the whole thing off, walk home in the night, have the cuffs filed off and say nothing about it.

But these two desperate criminals of school boy age are in prison, doing a life stretch.

Governor McNutt, commenting, says the judge could have done nothing else than impose the sentence, but the governor has the pardoning power and he would be wholly within the law if he turned the boys loose after they had been fully punished for their silly prank.

Of course the sheriff is somewhat ruffled but somehow or other the general public will sympathize with the boys more than they will with a sheriff who was taken for a ride by kids.

Life in prison is a long time for hardened criminals. These children may not be so bad, after all.

Betty Barclays HELPFUL HINTS



FLUFFY CAKE, CREAMY FROST- ING MAKE ECONOMY REFRESHMENTS

There's enough sweetened condensed milk in a single can of loaf cake and the frosting to cover it, and plenty left over to cream and sweeten eight glasses of iced coffee. And there you have perfect refreshments for the informal summer party—iced coffee and cake.

Fluffy Iced Cake

- 1 cup sugar
- 1/2 cup butter or other shortening
- 1 egg
- 2 cups flour
- 4 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1-3 cup sweetened condensed milk
- 2-3 cup water
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- Cream together sugar and butter until light and fluffy. Add egg, slightly beaten. Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt and sift again. Blend together sweetened condensed milk and water and add alternately with dry ingredients to butter mixture. Beat until smooth. Add vanilla. Bake in greased loaf pan (8 by 4 by 3 inches) or square pan (8 by 8 by 2 inches) in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) for 40 minutes or until done.

Strawberry Frosting

- 2 1/2 cups confectioners' (4X) sugar
- 1/4 cup sweetened condensed milk
- 1/4 cup fresh strawberry pulp
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- Stir sifted confectioners' sugar into sweetened condensed milk. Force enough strawberries through coarse sieve to make 1-4 cup pulp; add with lemon juice to first mixture. Beat until smooth and creamy. Spread on cold cake. Makes enough frosting to cover top and sides of loaf, top of 2 (9-inch) layers or about 1 1/2 dozen cup cakes.

Iced Coffee

- 1 quart strong black coffee
- 3/4 cup sweetened condensed milk
- Add sweetened condensed milk to coffee. Cool and pour over cracked ice. Serves 8.

Caramel Junket With Whipped Cream and Cherries

- 4 tablespoons Caramel Junket Powder
- 1 pint milk
- 1/2 cup whipping cream
- 1 egg white
- 1 tablespoon powdered sugar
- Maraschino cherries
- Make caramel junket according to directions on package. Chill in refrigerator. Just before serving, whip 1/2 cup cream with 2 tablespoons cherry juice. Beat the white of one egg until stiff, adding 1 tablespoon of sugar gradually. Fold this into the cream with the cherries cut in small pieces. Serve on top of junket.

Veal Pot-Pie

- 2 pounds lean veal, diced
- 2 slices salt pork
- 2 onions, chopped
- 2 cups tomato puree
- 1/4 cup pimento, diced
- Salt and pepper
- Mashed potatoes
- Chop the salt pork and try it out. Brown the veal on all sides in hot fat. When nicely browned, add the tomato juice, pimento, and chopped onion, and season with salt and pepper. Cover and let cook slowly until veal is tender. Transfer to a baking dish; pipe a border of hot mashed potatoes around the edge. Place in a hot oven (450 degrees F.) for fifteen minutes.

SIGNS OF

Continued from Page 1
With the New Deal. Even behind a catch-phrase there must be a fragment of consistency and logic.

While inveighing the public wrath against the New Deal, the "grass rooters" at Springfield, Ill., threw out enticing bait to the voters. For the farmer, they offered, "a fair share in the national income." For the worker they dished off, "a full dinner pail." They did not stop to deal with facts or they would have known that the per capita income in Indiana was increased in 1934 over 1933 by \$99. For the nation it was \$66. The per capita income of \$479 in 1934 amounts to about \$2,000 a year for the average family in Indiana. It was noticeable that the political critics were not vigorous in their assault upon the Roosevelt Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and why not? For, if the Constitution, or some rigid interpretation of it, is to "be saved" at the expense of suffering, humanity—men and women out of work—hungry children, surely the act which has done so much for the poverty-stricken farmer should not be spared.

Americanism: Giving the pretty girl a quarter to get your hat back; working for \$35 a week while the fellow who owns the checking concession rakes in \$2,000.

INDIANA'S SCHOOL FOR DEAF— IS NOW WHAT ITS NAME IMPLIES; MANY IMPROVEMENTS ARE MADE

Indianapolis, June 21.—Indiana's School for the Deaf is now what its name implies, a school for the deaf boys and girls of Indiana.

Heretofore the institution has hardly been a school. Neither has it been a correctional institution, but it has been operated more along the lines of correction than scholastic attainment for these unfortunate children.

But in a few short months, or since the appointment of John A. Raney, of Versailles, as superintendent, by Gov. Paul V. McNutt, the place has assumed an entirely different status. The attitude of the children is different. The attitude of the teachers and employees is different.

It is a pleasure to visit the Indiana School for the Deaf. For these children now will be able to make something of their lives. They will be able to learn a trade, will be able to make themselves useful citizens. They live in pleasant surroundings.

Vocational training has been installed. The school is about to become a certified school under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Education. The teachers must be certified teachers. Nothing like that has been the rule at the school.

There was little or no discipline. Boys and girls from the ages of 7 to 21 have been under the control of seven elderly ladies. There are 440 of these boys and girls. The old ladies couldn't handle them. The boys ran wild. They were punished as children might have been punished in a correctional or penal institution. There was no interclass life. There was no school spirit nor loyalty. These children are now under the jurisdiction of men trained in school work outside the class room. They have come a certified school under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Education. There is a spirit of loyalty in the school. Several of the ring leaders, who formerly led riots in insurrection have been plainly but firmly told that this is a school and if they cannot behave in school as they would in any other state school, they will be sent home.

Vocational Courses Open

Vocational courses for the boys in printing, wood working, shoe repairing, automobile mechanics and other vocations have been installed. For the girls, domestic sciences and other vocations are open to them.

Fifty teachers are employed in the school. There have as yet been no changes in the school personnel so far as teachers are concerned. Many of them, however, are not certified teachers and Superintendent Raney insists they become certified teachers, on the theory that if they are not sufficiently intelligent to teach, they are not sufficiently intelligent to be in the school.

Beautiful



terested in their work, nor ambitious enough to obtain the required training to become certified under the state board, they have no place in his school.

And so this summer many or most of these teachers will go to school to obtain their required credits. And during the summer work will be completed on the new shops. Other work of renovating will be completed. Approximately \$4,000 will be spent on the school rooms.

Heretofore approximately fifty children have been kept at the school during summer vacation at a cost of approximately \$4,000. This will not be the case this summer and this money will be spent on the institution.

The principal of the school is Hilda Tillinghast, of Iowa, an expert in teaching the deaf. Her father is superintendent of the deaf schools of South Dakota. She is a college graduate and a graduate of Gallaudet school for deaf teachers.

"This school is a school for children at Indiana handicapped as they are. I am going to make no changes other than changes to make this a better school for the benefit of the children," Superintendent Raney said.

Board of Trustees

Another innovation is that the board of trustees now knows what is happening at the school. There is nothing kept from them. They are invited to make tours of inspection through all the departments of the institution. The board consists of Ralph S. Chappell, of Indianapolis; O. H. Keller, Winamac; Mrs. Carl Broo, Kokomo; and William M. Waldschmidt, of Canby.

The school was the second state institution to be established, the first being Indiana university. The deaf school was established in 1844 and it was moved to its present location in 1911. It was first called an asylum, but the legislature in 1907 changed the name to the Indiana State School for the Deaf. There is organized discipline, such as schools must have.

The site comprises twenty acres of land. Heretofore the superintendent of the school sought to maintain a large herd of registered Guernsey cattle on this twenty acres. It cost the school about \$5,000 annually on a return of about \$2,000 for milk and butter, so Superintendent Raney is disposing of the herd and will devote the acreage to gardening, probably raising sufficient to provide the entire school with vegetables for the winter months.

Under the educational system of Indiana these deaf children are entitled to free education under the public school system. The state furnishes room, board, laundry, tuition and books. The parents furnish clothing and transportation. In cases where parents cannot furnish these, the children are cared for as other poor children in the public schools.

Indiana, now can feel proud of her school for the deaf. It is now in reality a state institution, and not a family institution for the propagation of jobs for the superintendent and his family.



"Don't take life too seriously—You'll never get out of it alive!"

Some of the very best men and practically all of the worst like a drink of liquor.

Barnum might have added to his often quoted remark about fools: "One is born every minute, and that, most of them reach maturity."

Even though Europe comprises only seven percent of the earth's history books are about Europe.

Mark Twain once said that when he was a boy of fourteen his father was so ignorant he could hardly stand to have the old man around, but when he got to be twenty-one it simply astonished him how much the old man had learned in seven years.

When the United States entered the World war, although the army had only 86,000 horses, some imaginative individual placed orders for 945,000 saddles, 1,000,000 horse blankets, 1,500,000 horse brushes, 2,000,000 feed bags, and 2,800,000 halters.

Like many other foreigners, Greta Garbo has taken her "wad" and gone back to the old country to live. When in America this famous actress even begrudged her "fan" a free look at her on the street. She usually travels in disguise.

Many of the tractors in the corn-belt have been equipped with

lights and have been kept in operation both day and night. Due to the delayed season and chinch bug prospects there will be a less-than-normal corn acreage but more acres of soy beans.

The smallest man in the world may be seen at the San Diego World's Fair. His name is Paulina Rodriguez. At age 16 he is only eighteen inches tall.

The majority of women get married the first time between the ages of 22 and 26.

Records show that persons unusually tall or overweight are not as healthy as persons of normal size. Insurance companies prefer the underweights to the overweight. It is an unhealthy condition for those under the age of 35 to lose weight and those past the age of 35 to gain weight.

"I must become the master
Of thought and word and deed,
Of appetite and temper
No matter how they plead.
I must always be able
To say to them: 'Be servants!
For they must be the servants
That bow before my will.'"

SHRINERS CAME TO TOWN

Just at the moment when political Washington was in its deepest gloom the Shriners came to town, bedecked with fezzes and colorful clothing, and accompanied by bands and jazz-artists. They perched on the old Capital and during their stay all the major troubles of the Federal Government seemed to melt away, with little left to worry about except the weather.

HORSE AND BUGGY

Official statistics show that there are more than a million automobiles in accidents every year. There was nothing like this in the good old days of the horse and buggy, which some of our modernists condemn.

My Favorite Recipes

Frances Lee Barton says:

EVER study your youngster when he's polishing up the last morsel of something awfully good? His chubby little hand grips the spoon with mighty determination and the world can go by unheeded. It's pretty satisfying—sort of like a medal for the time we spend in our kitchens. Here's one of those "awfully good" recipes—a pudding that's warm and filling; not too sweet, but sweet enough to be a real dessert.

Apricot Jam Pudding

- 3 slices white bread; butter; 1/3 cup Apricot Jam; 2 eggs, slightly beaten; 1 tablespoon sugar; dash of salt; 2 cups milk, scalded; 1/2 cup shredded coconut.
- Remove crusts from bread; spread with butter and jam and cut each slice in half. Line bottom and sides of greased baking dish with bread. Combine eggs, sugar, and salt; add milk slowly, stirring constantly. Pour over bread. Place dish in pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 30 minutes; then sprinkle coconut over top of pudding and continue baking 25 to 30 minutes, or until done. Serves 6.

Second to None, is Stiver's Plan



Donald F. Stiver

Indianapolis, June 18.—Donald F. Stiver, superintendent of the Indiana state police, intends to give Indiana a state police system second to none in the nation.

This was his aim expressed to-day as he formally took over the reins of the department upon his recent appointment by Governor Paul V. McNutt.

And further, he plans to divorce politics and the police department. Mr. Stiver expressed satisfaction with the new Indiana police law now in effect and he will start within the next few days building up the department as provided in the law. The new state police board is expected to hold its first meeting within the next few days.

Mr. Stiver is a lawyer, was graduated from the University of Michigan law school. He is a world war veteran and was discharged with a commission as a second lieutenant. He served as city judge of Goshen for five years, and was named by Governor McNutt as chairman of the state probation commission, a position which he now holds, and was also named as

"But if a modern makes a better mouse trap, the big shots bring suit and keep him in court till they break him."

Baby Clinic Head Votes For Pineapple Juice; So Do Babies



THAT'S a pretty tall drink for the

young man in the high chair. But, the doctor says, it's good for him. It's natural pineapple juice, and the little guzzler has the reputation of never having turned down a drink of it.

Of course, he gets his spinach, too, but he'll tell you it's the pineapple juice that gives him the appetite for the things that are good for him but which he doesn't like so well.

The young man in the high chair is shown in company with some of the hundreds of babies in Philadelphia who are enjoying the benefits of natural pineapple juice through the courtesy of a women's organization in which Mrs. J. Hampton Moore, wife of the Mayor, is one of the leaders. They presented the juice to the Baby Welfare Association which conducts free clinics throughout the city.

Dr. Leon Caplan, chief medical



DIFFERENT NOW

"In America it used to be the wealthy Park Avenue of New York who soaked up culture by traveling abroad, night-lifting on the Riviera, attending Wagner operas at Berlin, sitting in on the House of Lords, or watching the horses at Epsom Downs," an announcer at Station W2XAF at Schenectady said. "Now because of short-wave Mrs. O'Reilly leans over her back fence, talking to Marie O'Flanagan about the opera from Milan, or the royal wedding from London."

Maybe daughter no longer tells mother everything, but you can't tell the old dear much now.

HERE'S BIG NEWS, BOYS

AND GIRLS! You'll Find Full-Size Comics in Color Every Sunday in THE CHICAGO HERALD AND EX-AMINER. Be Sure to Read Them Every Week.

NOTICE

TO COAL CONTRACTORS
Muncie, Indiana,
June 20, 1935.

The Trustees of the School City of Muncie, Indiana, will receive proposals until 8:00 a. m. and sealed bids until 11:00 a. m. June 27, 1935, at the Superintendent's office, 226 Central High School Building for the furnishing of coal for use in the several schools in the city of Muncie during the

school year 1935-1936. Specifications are on file and may be secured at the office of the Superintendent.

TRUSTEES OF THE SCHOOL

CITY OF MUNCIE,
William F. White, President
Vernon G. Davis, Treasurer
E. Arthur Ball, Secretary
D. W. Horton, Superintendent.
June 21.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS OF

HEARING ON APPROPRIATIONS
In the matter of the passage of certain ordinances by common council of the City of Muncie, Indiana, Delaware County, providing for special appropriation of funds.

Notice is hereby given taxpayers of the City of Muncie, Indiana, Delaware County, that a public hearing will be in the City Hall, Muncie, Indiana, on the 1st day of July, 1935, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. on ordinance making special and additional appropriation: An ordinance appropriating the sum of \$619.00 out of the general fund of the city of Muncie, Indiana, to reimburse Linton Ridgeway, city clerk of the city of Muncie, Indiana, for money lost by said clerk in the Lincoln Bank and Trust Company of the City of Muncie.

Taxpayers appearing shall have the right to be heard thereon. After the special appropriations have been decided upon by the Council, ten or more taxpayers, feeling themselves aggrieved by such appropriations may appeal to the state board of tax commis-

sioners for further and final action thereon by filing a petition therefor with the county auditor not later than ten (10) days from the date of the final action of said council and the state board of tax commissioners will fix a date of hearing in this city.

COMMON COUNCIL,
of City of Muncie, Indiana,
Linton Ridgeway, City Clerk.
June 21-28

NOTICE OF INSOLVENCY

In the Matter of the Estate

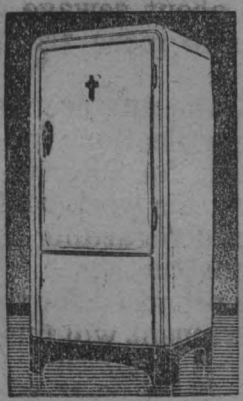
of
Sarah E. Brown, Deceased.
In the Delaware Circuit Court,
April Term, 1935.
Cause No. 4934.

Notice is hereby given that upon petition filed in said Court by the administratrix of said estate, setting up the insufficiency of the estate of said decedent to pay the debts and liabilities thereof, the Judge of said Court did on the 19th day of June, 1935, find said estate to be probably insolvent, and ordered the same to be settled accordingly. The creditors of said estate are therefore notified of such insolvency, and required to file their claims against said estate for allowance within two months.

Witness the clerk and seal of said Court, at the City of Muncie, Indiana, this 19th day of June, 1935.

Mable B. Ringo,
Clerk of Delaware Circuit Court.
June 21-28

THE NEW "1935"



NEW Air-Cooled ELECTROLUX THE SERVEL Gas REFRIGERATOR

GIVES:
THE LITTLE
CONVENIENCES
THAT WIVES
WANT...
Interior lighting.
Vegetable freshener.
Rubber grid.
Newline finish.
Non-stop defrosting.
Trigger tray release.
Plenty of ice cubes.
Split shelf.



OPERATES
FOR ONLY
5c
A DAY

Central Indiana Gas Company

NEW LOW GAS RATE Available to residential customers using Electrolux Refrigerators.

RESULTS... ...accurate as an engineer's watch

ISN'T it a glorious feeling, with the famous cooks of the family gathered around your table, to usher in a brown and savory Thanksgiving bird whose steaming aroma tells of tempting goodness!

If a modern Electric Range cooks the turkey, you know it is perfectly roasted with all the natural juiciness and flavor retained. The results with electric cookery are as accurate as an engineer's watch on an overland limited. Two scientifically exact instruments conduct the cooking operation alone without the guiding hand of an "engineer." An electric clock automatically controls the time for starting the meal and the cooking period, while the thermostat assures accurately regulated temperature at all times.

BUY AN ELECTRIC RANGE AND STOP GUESSING AT RESULTS!

INDIANA GENERAL SERVICE COMPANY

We Sell
Hotpoint
Westinghouse
Marion
ELECTRIC RANGES

THE POST-DEMOCRAT

Democratic weekly newspaper, representing the Democrats of Muncie, Delaware County and the 10th Congressional District. The only Democratic Newspaper in Delaware County.

Entered as second class matter January 15, 1921, at the Postoffice at Muncie, Indiana, under Act of March 3, 1879.

PRICE 5 CENTS—\$1.00 A YEAR.

223 North Elm Street—Telephone 2540
GEO. R. DALE, Editor

Muncie, Indiana, Friday, June 21, 1935.

Constitutionally Speaking

The "interpretation" of the constitution has become a vital issue before the people. The Muncie Star speaking this week in regard to the enactment by congress Wednesday of two important administration acts, says they will certainly be declared unconstitutional by the United States supreme court.

This goes direct to the question of whether or not courts are empowered to legislate.

Some years ago the supreme court of Indiana, deciding against the publisher of the Post-Democrat in a celebrated contempt of court case, declared that legislatures are without power to enact laws which deprive judges of their "inherent" power to punish, summarily, for contempt.

In an address before the Illinois Press Association in 1928, the editor of this newspaper said: "I challenge such imperial apple sauce."

It still seems apple sauce to the Post-Democrat. It is not within the province of courts to "forbid" legislation. If such a doctrine is eventually the doctrine of America, then the ballot box is a joke and the citizen who gets up early in the morning to exercise his constitutional right to vote will merely turn out to be a poor boob sent to look for a left handed monkey wrench.

The Republican party, expecting to use the shades of Abraham Lincoln next year to further imperialism, will be woefully confounded by the words of the Great Emancipator himself. Lincoln, the Republican, in his debate with Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat, took issue with his adversary on the decision in the Dred Scott case, which nullified the Missouri Compromise Act and precipitated the Civil War.

If Lincoln were alive today and would say the things he said then he would be read out of his party. His written and spoken words will arise to confound those who attempt next year to defeat Franklin Roosevelt by pointing to Lincoln.

The question of delegated "power" and "authority" will also enter into the vast debate we see coming.

The members of the supreme court of the United States are appointed by the president of the United States.

Does it seem reasonable that this body of men, appointed by the president, shall assume a greater importance in government affairs than the president himself, who appoints them?

No other country in the world denies to kings and parliaments the right to make laws that will stick.

If laws are obnoxious we have frequent elections and the votes of 130,000 people will nullify them instead of the votes of five men on the supreme bench.

Pioneers Carry On

Sixty-six years ago a group of hardy pioneers stood by a narrow-gauge railroad track at Promontory, Utah, as a golden spike was driven connecting the Union Pacific from the east with the Central Pacific from the west. This completed the first transcontinental railroad in the United States, and joined the Pacific and Atlantic oceans by rail. It opened the richest empire of modern times to settlement.

When the golden spike was driven the line was 1,848 miles long and almost every mile was through country uninhabited except for Indians and wild game. The achievement of linking the two great oceans is one of the most inspiring chapters in American history.

And now, sixty-six years later, the Union Pacific is pioneering again. It has developed the streamline train, the greatest step forward in transcontinental rail transportation since the driving of the golden spike. On June 6th it inaugurated regular service of its new streamliner "City of Portland" from Portland to Chicago.

New York is now only three days by rail from the Pacific Coast. The streamliner, a model of comfort and convenience, with insulation, air conditioning and every device for the safety of passengers, is "sailing" on a regular schedule of 39 3/4 hours from Portland to Chicago. It is an inspiration to see this train streaking across the country, thus bringing the Pacific Coast a thousand miles nearer to the Atlantic Coast, in time.

Executives of the Union Pacific are carrying on the traditions of that road to do things on a grand scale. Carl Gray, President, is a big man in spirit as well as body and his energy seems boundless. Backing him up in his plans for rail progress are W. A. Merriman, Chairman of the Board, and W. M. Jeffers, Executive Vice-President. These men typify American initiative, ambition and enterprise which carries on and does things in spite of seemingly insurmountable obstacles and opposition. They are real builders of America.

Those who drove the golden spike at Promontory are gone, but the Old Timers Club of the Union Pacific System, 1,500 in number, were brought to Portland by the company on a special train, to be in one the "christening" of the streamliner. President Gray, with his genial smile and wholehearted handclasp, is the connecting link between the old and the new order in rail transportation. It took no great stretch of imagination, as the bottle of champagne crashed against the "bow" of this new train, to visualize the group of bearded men who drove the golden spike in 1869. Pioneers all, then and now—who blaze the trail that civilization follows.

You Can't Win

The reckless driver, like the habitual criminal, can't win.

Every newspaper carries the evidence of that, in accounts of those whose lives have been sacrificed to speed, to incompetence, and to carelessness at the wheel.

The tragic end to the great career of T. E. Shaw, the famed "Lawrence of Arabia," was headlined in the papers of the world a few weeks ago. Not yet 40, Shaw had done war service whose value to the English cause was so great as to make it almost unappraisable. He had distinguished himself as a translator of Greek classics. He was one of the most brilliant of living archaeologists. He was a military and mechanical genius of the first rank. It was certain that his period of greatest achievement still lay in the years ahead.

Shaw's "hobby" was to drive automobiles and motorcycles at incredibly high speed on country roads. According to news accounts, his cycle was going at around eighty miles an hour when he was forced to deliberately crash to avoid striking a boy on a bicycle. A few days later he died, without regaining consciousness. His doctor said that it was best that he did not live, because of the terrible injuries his brain had sustained in the accident. Congenital recklessness had robbed the world of one of its gifted minds.

Every year in this country alone, some 35,000 people die—victims of improperly-driven motor vehicles. Among them are the famous and the obscure, the brilliant and the mediocre. Each life lost means that the nation's resources have been sapped—each death means misery and unhappiness to others. Reckless driving is an unbeaten game, at which the player always loses—and which likewise penalizes and robs the innocent.

The Editor's Corner

One of the show spots of the middle west is Muncie's municipal swimming pool, which was constructed, with federal aid, by the preceding city administration.

Two years ago Tuhey park, and its environments was a mess of weeds and junk. Today it is a thing of beauty, an ornament to the city instead of an eyesore.

The river, close adjoining, which should be nature's greatest gift to the city, constitutes a threat and a menace to the community, because of the industrial and domestic sewage that empties into it.

Bathers in the beautiful pool are annoyed by the noxious odors emanating from the stream and the polluted water exudes nasty smells that are insufferable not only to those whose residences adjoin, but those residing in sections of the city far remote from the filthy mess.

For many years idle and ineffective debate regarding the necessity of proper sewage treatment and the construction of a modern swimming pool was engaged in by politicians and innocent by-standers, but nothing was done.

When I became mayor in 1930 it was an economic impossibility to do these things. An immense sum would be needed. The five-year panic had just begun. My refusal to sanction the imposition of a debt on the city which would entail municipal bankruptcy was immediately pounced upon by unfair adversaries as evidences that the mayor was devoid of civic pride.

But when the New Deal government offered the necessary funds and devised plans whereby these vast municipal projects could be accomplished without increasing the tax rate, things moved rapidly.

Money advanced by the government was spent lavishly on needed public works. My application in behalf of the city, for funds to solve the sewage problem, was promptly granted by the federal government.

Over a million dollars was allotted to Muncie for the sewerage project alone. Plans and specifications were prepared under the supervision of a nationally known engineer.

But things were going too fast. It was openly declared that this long debated sewer question must not be solved by the Dale administration. The smell of the river suddenly became sweet incense to the nostrils of some who were the loudest in their abuse when I refused to sanction the improvement at a time when it could not possibly have been done.

These people, some of them "highly important" individuals, secretly gumbled the works and the council refused to pass the necessary ordinance of acceptance of the government loan.

Thus the project was killed. If the obstructionists had kept out of the way of progress, the work would have been well on its way to completion now and hundreds of men, now out of employment, would have been on the pay roll instead of the county relief roll.

Wilbur Sutton wonders what has become of me and the old rascal seems to miss what he terms my "colorful" administration of the city's affairs.

He somewhat deplores that things are "drab" now and says that Mayor Bunch's greatest fault is his readiness to make friends and an optimistic belief that "money grows on bushes."

The Press commentator sort of evened things up though. He says I wanted to burn the town down all the time. So the peacefulness is soothing to his nerves, even if he does somewhat hanker for the old days when a mayor with arson in his heart wandered around town with a torch in one hand and a can of coal oil in the other.

What this town needs is not a mayor who shakes hands with everybody or one who wants to start a fire among the tall buildings. It's a mayor who suits Wilbur from the ground up. That would be SOME mayor. He will admit it if you press him, durn his bashful hide.

The author of Middletown is still in the midst of Middletown. I assume that he is here on a fact finding mission.

If, as asserted in a local paper, he expects to add a final chapter to his great book, he will detract from his laurels and spoil what he has written before by accepting the diagnosis of others without careful study of the motives and the interests behind those interviewed.

It took Dr. Lynd and his wife a year and a half in Muncie to evolve the idea that produced Middletown. A proper sequel could not be arrived at by a few days' research.

The beauty of Middletown is that it merely states facts as the writer found them. It utters no complaints, or offers no suggestion of change of anything that might be wrong. It is merely a diagnosis, not a dose of medicine.

The Lynds and their staff of helpers are here seeking, it is said, information as to what changes if any are to be noted in the Middletown of today as compared with the Middletown of ten years ago when the first study was made.

The comparison in the text book, as I recall it, was between the Muncie of the nineties and the Muncie of 1925. The word Muncie is not mentioned in the book and as I remember the name of but one resident appears and it was purposely misspelled.

August "Waick," a jolly baker of the gay nineties was mentioned. The "W" was turned upside down most likely, thus transforming "Maick" into "Waick."

The free and easy August Maick, a baker of renown, and a much loved member of the city council of 1935, was no doubt indicated. August Maick of 1935 is the same August Maick who enlivened the memoirs of 1890. Tde Lynds will find no change in August, but beyond that, deponent saith not.

Wise Cracks

League for Less Noise opens drive in Manhattan. Radio crooners are reported wearing furtive looks. . . Weather man complains he can't get away from the job. . . Everytime it's about to rain his rheumatism starts up. . . Then there was the barber college student voted most likely to succeed. He couldn't shave in the morning without talking himself into a shampoo and a massage. . . Europe continues to skirt the brink of war. Powers say they'll fight at the drop of a bomb. . . Scot is badly bruised trying to save taxi fare. He overheard an angry friend saying he could kick himself around the block. . . Rumor has it that Walt Disney made nearly \$100,000 from the "Three Little Pigs." That's what you call bringing home the bacon. . . Says Portland: "Isn't it sad that most actors' footprints in the sand of time are just a lot of heels." Cordially, Fred Allen

"White Coons" and Irish Monks

Once when the "White Coons" concert party, a famous group of entertainers of England, were on a very lonely road in Ireland, there were overtaken by a severe storm and a javey driving the wagonette eventually drew up at a monastery. The monks welcomed the "Coons" with all the hospitality imaginable, and later on, after a very fine dinner rounded off by glasses of whiskey cooked in that wonderful way whereby the hot water steams the whiskey until it is soft and mellow, the soprano was asked to sing. She sang "Just a Song at Twilight," and "Home Sweet Home," and it was a most affecting sight to see the monks all standing in a circle in the dim candle-light listening to the songs they loved, with many tears rolling down their cheeks.

If you are too decent to ridicule a man with a crippled body, why sneer at a crippled mind?

Creamy Tuttle Gets His Permit

The first liquor retail license to be issued under the new state law in Delaware county was received Thursday by the Wheel Cafe, in the rear of 114 South Walnut street. The new permit was granted for the sale of beer, wine and liquors to Karl Tuttle, manager of the new establishment.

The application for such permit was made the latter part of April and was presented for consideration before the local board on June 5th. The board composed of Frank Mellin, of Rushville, state representative on the board, Linton Ridgeway and Blynn Martin, local board members, approved the application on date of the hearing and the same was referred to the state commission which issued the permit June 20.

The new establishment caters to complete bar and restaurant services. All new equipment and furnishings have been installed with Claude Crisler in charge of the bar service. Mr. Tuttle announces a formal opening of the new place on Saturday, June 22. Due to local enforcement of no liquor sales over the bar in Muncie until permits have been actually received from the state, the Wheel Cafe is the only establishment in Muncie, where such drinks may be lawfully served at present.

TOO MANY

(Continued From Page One)

confusion is the sudden conversion of Assistant Engineer White to the theory of low-cost public work. As city engineer during the Hampton regime, Mr. White was ex-officio a member of the city planning commission which employed the engineering firm of Pearce, Hansen & Greely, of Chicago, to make a preliminary survey and an estimate of the cost of constructing the sewer and disposal plant.

Time Changes View

The estimate cost was \$1,540,000. There is no record, of Mr. White objecting then to this enormous figure. The estimate of Mr. Gascoigne last year was \$1,050,000, nearly \$700,000 less than the estimate made by the Chicago engineers when White was city engineer.

During the Hampton administration Mr. White, as provided by law, made estimates on all city improvement jobs to be paid for only one day of the week the post-offices the estimates were high enough to permit the paving monopoly to keep within the limit of the estimates and at the same time to charge unreasonable prices for street, alley, curb and sewer jobs.

For instance during the Hampton administration, with White as head of the engineering department, all contracts for asphalt resurfacing were let for \$13.88 per square yard and for concrete jobs, \$2.44.

During the Dale administration, with former City engineer William Harley making the estimates, contracts of the same character were forty per cent less.

Nobody here charges Mr. White with being an inexperienced engineer or of being incapable of making correct estimates. It is his inconsistency in meekly endorsing enormous estimates during the Hampton regime and suddenly going into reverse that mystifies the public.

Another Paving Trustee

Another deputy working under Engineer Meeker is Horace Weber. During the Hampton administration Mr. Weber was a warm friend of the paving monopoly.

When the Dale administration first took office, the board of public works cancelled contracts amounting to \$300,000 let to the so called paving trust.

In an action by the contractors against the city to enjoin the cancellation and to prevent the acceptance of the bid of another contractor, Weber falsely charged in an affidavit that Mr. Meeker, president of the board of works, the other two members and the mayor had feloniously conspired with the contractor to receive from him a rakeoff of twenty five cents a yard on the paving.

On request of the mayor, a grand jury made inquiry. The mayor very reasonably insisted that if he and his board of works had made any such deal they should be indicted for bribery.

The investigation proved the falsity of the charge and Mr. Weber himself admitted to the mayor that he had no personal knowledge of what he swore to but merely signed the affidavit when requested by another to do so.

Getting Back to The Sewer

But to come back to the sewer, the last administration rejected a report and survey of the Chicago engineers, but fortunately the city owed this firm nothing.

The city paid the firm \$3,500 for making the survey, which was admirable in many respects, but the estimate of the cost was entirely out of reason.

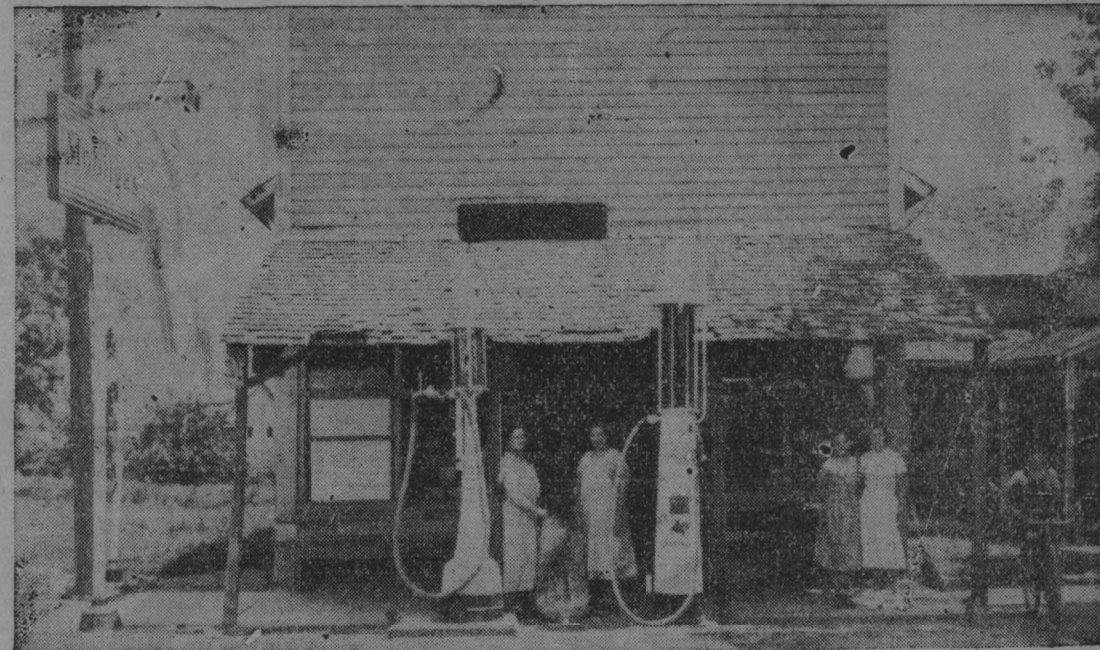
The cost of the preliminary survey made by Gascoigne was paid by Otto Carmichael. The preliminary survey made the tests imposed by the state and federal government and Gascoigne was then employed by the city to complete the job.

It may be that Gascoigne may force a settlement even though the work is not consummated.

CAPITALISTS

The most unusual news that comes out of the Republican political organization is that their deficit continues to increase.

Plea From Watkins's Aunt Emma Touches Farley; Post Office Is Saved



(Courtesy of Muncie Star)

Thanks to the personal intervention of none other than Postmaster General James A. Farley, the Lincoln post office, Cass county, Indiana, in existence since 1856, will continue to do business at the old stand right on the corner of Mollie Kitchell's general store at the crossroads.

Farley today took pen in hand and canceled the order that was to sweep Lincoln off the post office map. More than that—he is sending his photograph, autographed and everything, to the postmistress.

Lincoln has been all heated up about the prospect of losing its post office. Petitions were signed, indignation meetings held. Then the citizens recalled that Lincoln was the birthplace of Everett C. Watkins, Washington correspondent of The Muncie Star. Citizens, including his Aunt Emma Watkins, bombarded him with stirring appeals to do something to save the pride and good name of his birthplace. Watkins immediately wrote a letter to Postmaster General Farley, handing it to him personally as he left a recent Cabinet meeting.

"Think how you would feel, Jim, if some cruel Postmaster General should abolish the post office at your village birthplace of Grassy Point, N. Y.," wrote Watkins, who also recited the fact that since the barber shop at Lincoln is open only one day of the week the post office offers the only forum where the mighty questions of the day can be debated.

"My Aunt Emma dearly loves going to the postoffice just to look into an empty lockbox," added Watkins.

Today the Cabinet members in a letter sent by special messenger to the Washington office of The Star, recalled when, as a boy at Grassy Point, a village similar to Lincoln, his great joy in life was the daily trip to the post office. Mr. Farley agrees that the question of entering the World Court, granting or denying the bonus and the reaction to the Supreme Court upstaging the new deal, fade into insignificance compared to the question of sparing the postoffice at Lincoln.

So the postoffice at Lincoln now is just as safe and secure as the postoffice at Jim Farley's own birthplace.

The letter written to Farley by Watkins as Lincoln's ambassador to Washington, that touched the Postmaster General's heart and brought big-hearted results, follows:

"The Hon. James A. Farley, Postmaster General, Dear Mr. Farley: This is a serious matter. The village of my birth Lincoln, Jackson Township, Cass County, Indiana—is threatened with humiliation—the loss of its postoffice.

"Indignation meetings are being held at Lincoln, according to special delivery letters that are popping in on me every hour of the day. Our best village orators, including my Aunt Emma, are voicing mighty sentiments. That's the reason your ears have been burning. We are all heated up on the subject. You all beate upon the hero of my birthplace if only you spare our postoffice. But, Jim, if you fail us—we will be pretty sure to lose the last of the few remaining hairs on your pate.

Contented About Box

"The Lincoln postoffice, be it remembered, was established in 1856. Going to the postoffice to get the letter that seldom comes has given us great pleasure during all these years. There would simply be no chance whatever for the promised 'abundant life' if you deny our long established habit of the daily trip to the postoffice a few minutes after the mail train, which never stops, tosses off the mail bag. Indeed, our village of Lincoln would completely lose its identity of you, Jim Farley, put us on a rural mail route out of a neighboring town. We've fought all these years to keep Lincoln on the map.

"We don't ask for a towering federal building. We are content with what we have—a modest postoffice consisting of a lockbox placed on the counter in the grocery store at the crossroads—but we would feel humbled if we lose our P. O.

"We earnestly appeal to you to save our pride; to spare us the hurt we would suffer if our village is swept off the postoffice map. Think how you would feel, Jim, if your birthplace, Grassy Point, N. Y., should have its pride trampled on by some heartless P. M. G.

"In Lincoln we have no Rotary Club; we have no Elks lodge; we have no movies; we have no court-



house, no city hall, no pool room, no bowling alleys, no airport, no ping-pong parlor. All of which increases the importance of our postoffice.

"Take away our postoffice and we would have no place to go. Take away our postoffice and we would have no forum where the mighty questions of the day could be discussed. Our barber shop is open only one day a week (the barber is a carpenter on other days) so the postoffice gives us our only meeting place for the village debating society. Right now none other than Jim Farley—we call you Jim out here—is the chief topic of the debates that are raging.

"My Aunt Emma Watkins is the chief debater. She is a citizen with pride in Lincoln. Aunt Emma dearly loves going to the postoffice just to look into an empty mail box. You surely can appreciate that it would be taking away her personal liberty to deny her the privilege and the pleasure of going to the postoffice. So, in the name of my Aunt Emma, I appeal to you to be big-hearted and spare our postoffice.

"We may not be able to erect a Jim Farley statue, but if only you save our postoffice from rural route oblivion we promise to hang your best photograph in the postoffice and to hold a praise-to-Jim mass meeting. What do you say, Jim?"

"Anxiously,
"EVERETT C. WATKINS."
Farley Sends Reply

Postmaster General Farley, who doubts if Grassy Point has any one who is a match for "Aunt Emma" at Lincoln, made a reply that shows he appreciates the point of view of the smaller communities. He wrote the following classic:

Office of Postmaster General, Washington, D. C., June 10, 1935. Mr. Everett C. Watkins, National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

Dear Everett: I have received your very interesting letter of May 17 relative to the postoffice at Lincoln, Jackson Township, Cass County, Indiana. I remember your handing me the letter as I was leaving the White House executive office Friday, immediately upon my return to the Postoffice Department. I looked into the situation and took the necessary steps to cancel an order previously issued relative to the closing of the Lincoln postoffice.

"After having read your letter I definitely came to the conclusion that there was only one course for me to pursue. The question of the United States joining the World Court, the attitude of the public on the bonus question, and the reaction of the Supreme Court decision on the NRA legislation, in my judgment, fade into insignificance when compared to the trouble that would develop had I failed to give serious consideration to your appeal.

"I Too Was Born—"

"I too was born, as you indicated in your letter, in a small town named Grassy Point, N. Y., and naturally if any move ever was made to close that postoffice I can well appreciate the reaction of its citizens. I have every reason to believe, after reading your letter, that no greater volume of mail arrives at Grassy Point than reaches Lincoln in the course of a given period.

"I was touched when I received your letter, because Grassy Point is in exactly the same position as Lincoln. We, too, have no Rotary Club, no Elks lodge, no courthouse, no city hall, no pool room, no bowling alleys, no airport. We did have

"The new national policy of producing everything at home has now been adopted by everybody except farmers.

But if men can be made good by force, why did Providence overlook such a simple scheme?